

List of  
Memoria of 1842  
"Heart Throbs of 1842"  
Vol 1: 49

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Notwithstanding the terrible political situation in Utah, the Territory was steadily growing industrially. Another railroad, the Rio Grande, was completed which linked the States of Colorado and Utah. Everywhere the people seemed to be prospering financially. Utah has always been a State proud of her homes, and the people were encouraged to build better and more convenient dwellings.

In 1882, Governor Murray had vetoed a bill, allowing \$40,000 for the University of Deseret, which caused a disagreement between the legislature and the Governor. In 1886, he vetoed the general appropriation bill. This act cost him his Governorship, for when President Cleveland heard of the act, he immediately asked Mr. Murray to resign.

In his place he named Caleb W. West, who arrived in Salt Lake City on May 5. His first official act was to visit the penitentiary and offer pardon to all who were confined there through the Edmunds act, if they would obey the law. Of course this meant they must give up their plural wives and the children that had been born to these women. Most of them declared they could not conscientiously do as he desired.

Governor West was prominent in organizing the Chamber of Commerce in Salt Lake City. These business men knew that the political strife was not contributing to the success of business. So men of different beliefs were brought together in a group to work for the good of all.

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Then a new measure was introduced in Congress known as the Cullom and Struble Bill. The Edmunds act had disfranchised all who lived in violation of its provisions. Later the Edmunds-Tucker Act had disfranchised all women. The new bill would disfranchise all who even believed in the form of marriage the law condemned. So there was a possibility that all the members of the dominant church in Utah would be disfran-

chised. Congress felt the bill would go too far and cause a real uprising, so it failed. Such were the conditions that faced the Church authorities, so President Woodruff advised all concerned to refrain from contracting any marriages forbidden by the United States. This manifesto was ratified by a vote of the general conference of the Mormon Church. This was a great advent in Utah, the obstacle to Statehood was removed. Following the Manifesto, the president of the United States pardoned all who were imprisoned by the Edmunds act, and the Church property which had been confiscated by the government was returned to the Church.

The first national party to be organized in Utah was probably the Sage Brush Democrats, who launched a vigorous effort to gain control, but it was shortlived. Next came the Democratic Club whose aim was to disband the old Utah parties and follow the leads of the national parties. In 1891 the Republican party of Utah came into existence. Soon afterward the old parties passed resolutions to dissolve.

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Now the citizens of Utah, once enemies were united to build a greater commonwealth. Both sides had sought for political supremacy, the one side, the people who had pioneered this commonwealth, and who felt they had a right to live their religion according to the dictates of their hearts. The other, fighting for political strength, had come to Utah because of its industries and had attacked part of the religious beliefs and practices of the Mormons. Both in their hearts, probably felt they were right, but because of differences of opinion, thousands of innocent people, including women and children had been made to suffer. But the result was a strong type of people, such as only can be made of adversity, joined together by Statehood to work for Utah's development.

#### GOVERNORS OF THE TERRITORY

Brigham Young, 1851-1857.	J. Wilson Shaffer, 1870.
Alfred Cumming, 1857-1861.	Vernon Vaughn, 1871.
Acting Gov. F. H. Wootten, 1861.	Acting Gov. George Black, 1871.
John Dawson, 1861.	George L. Woods, 1871-1874.
Acting Gov. Frank Fuller, 1861-1862.	Samuel B. Axtell, 1874-1875.
Stephen Harding, 1862-1863.	George W. Emery, 1875-1880.
James Duane Doty, 1863-1865.	Eli B. Murray, 1880-1886.
Acting Gov. Amos Reed, 1865.	Caleb W. West, 1886-1889.
Charles Durkee, 1865-1869.	Arthur L. Thomas, 1889-1892.
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